



ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1860.

The last Legislature of New York, which consisted in the Senate of 23 Republicans and 9 Democrats—and in the House, of 91 Republicans, and 37 Democrats, (showing an overwhelming majority in both Houses, of Republicans, able to carry, or reject any measure they pleased), is generally believed, and even admitted by the best Republican authority, to have been "distinguished" for corrupt and profligate legislation. The late New York Republican State Convention passed a resolution declaring that to attempt to fasten upon the Republican majority, the odium of the legislation referred to, is "calumnious and wicked," and immediately turned round and appointed at the head of their electors Wm. C. Bryant, who himself had publicly charged in his paper, the New York Post, that the last Legislature of New York was a corrupt and shameful body of men—and that its name will be hereafter a term of scorn and reproach! New York politics, however, are "all round the house." To the above statement it may be added, that the recent Democratic State Convention at Syracuse passed a resolution "denouncing the jobbing, robbery, and corruption" of the last Republican legislature, and enumerating for censure its acts of wrong doing; when, as is stated in the National Intelligencer, (from an article in which paper we condense this statement,) in truth, "a larger proportion of the Democratic members than even of the Republican, voted for these odious measures. While the Republicans who sustained the 'iniquitous bills' largely outnumbered the Democrats, and in every case but one were more than a moiety of their party force in the body, the proportion of Democrats in the same condemnation was still greater, though much inferior in their numerical force. The record of facts conclusively shows that the Republican majority in the Legislature was not overruled (as the resolution of the Republican Convention boldly affirms) by a treacherous combination of a few in their number with the body of their adversaries; but the same record shows just as conclusively that it did not lie in the mouths of these latter to convey a just rebuke to the responsible majority, without at the same time terminating their own political confederates. It was said many years ago, by a distinguished journalist in New York, that 'all is fair in politics,' and the maxim, thus reduced to formal statement and assumed as a principle of action, finds a startling illustration in the sorrowful chronicle which we have thus been called to re-visit as belonging to the history of the times."

We have five days later advice from Cuba. The movements of the Spanish fleet on the coast of Mexico caused considerable speculation, and a hostile demonstration upon Vera Cruz was regarded as by no means improbable. Several fresh cargoes of Africans had recently been landed.

A notorious woman, of a town in New York, has lately swindled several hotel keepers and landladies, by passing herself off as a "Portuguese Countess of the blood royal." She is now under arrest.

A letter to the New York Herald says that a Lincoln pole was recently erected in Allegheny Co., Md., and to heighten the interest of the occasion, a free negro delivered a speech.

The government of Honduras has notified the other Central American governments of the movements of Walker, and asserts its determination to use every means within its power to repel the invader.

Considerable excitement exists in Hancock county, Ill., relative to a rumor that the Mormons intend returning and settling at Nauvoo, under the lead of Joe Smith, jr.

Forrest, the tragedian, is now playing to crowded houses at the Holiday street Theatre, in Baltimore.

It is expected that the President will return to Washington, from Bedford Springs, today.

Blondin proposes to bring the Prince of Wales to America in a Wheelbarrow!

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The dissemination throughout the country of the fact that many small country postmasters were behind in their accounts, brings numbers of letters to the Post office Department from suricates of postmasters inquiring into the state of the accounts of their principals. The Postmaster General gives no heed to representations that they will ultimately be able to pay. They must pay at once or forfeit their offices.

The pony express has arrived bringing San Francisco advices of the 15th. Charles P. Duane has commenced a suit against Capt. Pearson, of the steamer John L. Stephens, for \$50,000, and against Capt. Watkins, of the steamer Golden Gate, for the same damages, growing out of his being forcibly carried away from California at the order of the vigilance committee. Politics continue to be very exciting in California and Oregon.

The following is a correct list of the vessels ordered to the special service in the Gulf of Mexico:—Susquehanna, Powhatan, Pocahontas, Savannah, Sabine, St. Louis, the Supply and two or three others of the home squadron. The sloop of war Preble was telegraphed at Pensacola, but she had sailed for Boston before the receipt of dispatch, and she will not now be ordered to the gulf.

Intelligence, dated Camp near Fort Larned, Kansas Territory, August 11, received at the War Department, seems to indicate that the Kiowas and Comanche Indians, with whom United States troops lately had skirmishes, are now powerless for harm. They were scattered—a few roving in small bands, and the others mixed with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches.

A Portland paper says that General Tom Thumb is to take a wife from that city, the handsome and accomplished daughter of one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens.—She is said to be very pretty, below the ordinary height, and heiress to quite a large estate.

Last Friday a drunken man was taken before an alderman of Pittsburgh, (Pa.) and swore roundly, upon which the magistrate fined him \$55,80 for cursing and swearing fifty-eight profane oaths. In default of payment the alderman committed him for fifty-eight days!

At Petersburg, Aug. 27, Mr. Douglas arrived from Norfolk and met with an enthusiastic reception, some three or four thousand persons being assembled. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and the multitude, accompanied by a band of music, escorted the distinguished visitor to Jarrett's Hotel.

Capt. Henry W. Ogden, of the U. S. navy, died in New York on Saturday last. The deceased was a native of New Jersey, and entered the navy 1811; served at sea over 16 years; on shore over 6 years; was unemployed nearly 26 years, and at the time of his death was on the reserved list.

From British Columbia the steamer Oregon has brought down \$50,000 in gold. A silver mine is reported to have been discovered on the lower Fraser river. Lead and copper mines similar to those on Lake Superior are also reported.

A republican meeting held at Newburg, Ind., on Friday night, was interrupted by a band of men. Pistols were fired into the crowd, and several persons were injured. The republicans finally drove the assailants from the ground.

The following assignments have been made to the Adjutant General's department:—Brevet Major Nicholas, to the department of Texas; Capt. S. Williams, to the department of Oregon; Capt. Withers, to the Adjutant General's office at Washington.

Hon. Mr. Miles, M. C. from South Carolina, is said to be lying ill now at Newport, R. I. It is hardly expected that he will recover. Letters from Hon. C. C. Clay, U. S. Senator from Alabama, give small hopes of his return to health.

Rev. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, formerly a member of Congress from that State, delivered a sermon, in New York, on Sunday, Master Kennedy the "Boy Preacher," delivered his first formal address in New York on Sunday evening.

The Rural New Yorker speaks at length of the disasters that have befallen the potato crop in several sections of the State. In many places the rot has almost entirely destroyed them, and especially in this case where the hills were close together.

About a half a million of documents are weekly sent out from the capital folding rooms, on account of the several political parties. In addition the same kind of work is extensively performed at the club rooms.

An investigation into the affairs of the Canada Grand Trunk railway has exposed great extravagance, fraud, peculation, and mismanagement.

Fearful thunder storms raged in the vicinity of Toronto last week with hail. A number of buildings were destroyed.

Hon. John F. H. Claiborne has just finished his "Life and Times of Gen. Quitman," and sent it to his publishers.

The Great Eastern arrived at Halifax on the 18th, and was received there with great enthusiasm.

GREAT THIRTY-TWO MILE RACE—Time Two Hours and Sixteen Minutes.—We mentioned, some few weeks ago, that a race had been agreed upon by Messrs. William Tholen and J. K. Rice, of this city, between horses owned by each, to be run from here to Lawrence, a distance of thirty-two miles.

The stakes, but outsiders backed their opinions with a bet of \$200. It was afterwards agreed to test the relative bottom of the horses upon the St. Joseph race track, in a race of thirty-two miles.

At two o'clock, precisely, the race began. But comparatively little betting was done, the crowd generally being ignorant of the merits of either horse, though the delegation from Leavenworth backed their respective opinions quite freely with the "rhino." At the start, Rice's horse took the lead for a few hundred yards, which he maintained up to the fifteenth mile, when Tholen's horse drew the track and manifested signs of weariness. He was sponged and revived by the use of liquor, but before he took the track again, the steady but cautious hope of the other horse had placed him full a mile in advance. They maintained this position, each stopping occasionally to be sponged, until the twenty-eighth mile, when Tholen's animal gave out, and could go no further.

Rice's horse had it now all his own way, yet he showed no signs of weariness, and still kept up his steady gallop. It was now determined to put his powers of endurance to the utmost test, by making him run the last half mile against a fresh horse, in which trial he again came out victorious, beating his new competitor easily.

About seven or eight hundred dollars changed hands. Mr. Rice wins nothing but the other horse, his object not having been to make money on the race, but only to show the bottom of his horse.—Leavenworth Dispatch.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We have a very superior article of Family Flour.

For sale by J. H. McVEIGH & SON.

125 DOZEN Printed Pails

25 heavy Iron Buckets

25 Corn Broom, just received, and for sale by J. H. McVEIGH & SON.

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POLITICAL.

Ex-Gov. WISE, of Va., in reply to an invitation to attend a Breckinridge meeting in Memphis, Tenn., writes as follows:—"All my sympathies are with you in this rally, and I shall give to your ticket my earnest support. There is no alternative for any lover of the country, of the Constitution, or of the South. There is no man I would meet with more pleasure than the Hon. William L. Yancy, of Alabama. I am a lover of 'the Union of these States,' and it is upon the efforts of honest, bold, and gifted leaders like him that I must depend for defense and perpetuity. It cannot be maintained by a servile submission of any one section to any attempt at domination by another section. And it is cowardly and base now to conceal the fact that slaveholders in the South are called upon to maintain their self-respect as well as their rights of personal property. Many may be restrained by their caution from resorting to decisive measures; but the few brave men who have purpose and will and a sense of honor will see, and feel, and act upon the wisdom that decisive measures, in vital and extreme cases, forbid and repel aggression and revolution; whilst indecisive measures, a patchwork of compromise and concession, but invite wrong and insult, and it is best to force men to yield resistance when at will they are to arrest revolution. When the conservative element in the North sees that there are yet men in the South who can force revolution rather than be degraded in the Union, then the Union itself will be restored in its true brotherhood. Have we purpose, will, sense of honor sufficient to arrest revolution? If we have, Breckinridge and Lane will be elected. If not, God spare me the sight of the consequences."

Senator Douglas addressed a large meeting on Saturday night at Norfolk, Virginia, and in reply to questions propounded to him by a friend of Mr. Breckinridge, declared "that the election of a man to the Presidency by the American people, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, would not justify any attempt at dissolving this glorious Confederacy." [This was strongly applauded.] To the further question, "If the Southern States secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln have he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession," he replied thus: "I answer emphatically, that it is the duty of the President of the United States, and all others in authority under him, to enforce the laws of the United States as passed by Congress and as the courts expound them. [Cheers.] And I, as in duty bound by my oath of fidelity to the Constitution, would do all in my power to aid the Government of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance to them, come from what quarter it might." And Mr. Douglas closed his response by saying: "Now these questions, put to me the first day I landed on Virginia soil, having emanated from the friends of the secessionist candidate, I ask that like questions may be also put to those candidates, and that you insist upon such frank and unequivocal answers as I have given."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following is from the Washington Star:—"The last ten days have witnessed a manifest change in the Presidential chances in Pennsylvania.—We are now decidedly of opinion that in the end there will be but one electoral ticket in the field in that State against Lincoln. The arrangement of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee is fair and honorable to all parties. It is a fusion or compromise, but a real one. The candidate who received the largest vote, whether Breckinridge or Douglas, is to have the electoral vote in the College, if the ticket succeeds. It is simply a reference of the whole matter to the popular will; both sides agreeing to abide the decision of the majority within the Democratic party. All shades of the party, with the Bell and Everett vote, will be united on Foster for Governor. If he should be elected, as we now believe he will, Lincoln will never get the vote of the State. The result in 1856 forms the basis of this belief. In that contest Mr. Buchanan received 230,000 votes, Fremont 147,000, and Fillmore 82,000; so it will be perceived that the distinctive Republican-party ticket was in a minority of over 150,000 votes in the State."

Senator Brown of Mississippi writes, "It is certainly true—as you and all others familiar with my antecedents may already have inferred—that I am not altogether averse to the platform of the Baltimore Convention, and I have accordingly laid down by our friends. It is equally true that I have objected to both the letters of Breckinridge and Lane, accepting their respective nominations. But I have not for a moment thought of doing otherwise than casting my vote in their favor."

Senator Hammond of S. C., writes a letter strongly in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, in which he says:—"South Carolina is not a party to the disunion platform, and the charge cannot be well denied, though really it is not true in regard to a Constitutional Union. It is loudly proclaimed that the ticket she supports is therefore a disunion ticket, and yet she has the effect of sustaining this charge."

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, has written a letter three columns long to the Raleigh Standard, in which he admits that he doesn't know where he is in the present state of parties, and doesn't expect to find out until the Presidential contest is decided. He abides in hope, however, that some plan may be devised for defeating Lincoln, which he thinks is the only thing the South need care about doing.

The Washington Star of yesterday afternoon says:—"Our private information from New York at length enables us to say that there can no longer be much doubt that such an arrangement will be consummated between the three anti-republican-party parties there as will probably insure the State's vote against Lincoln in November."

The Hon. William L. Goggin, is to address the citizens of Petersburg, on Thursday evening.

WHY ARE THE PRAIRIES TREELESS?—The Westerners, when they speculate on geology, answer this question by affirming that the prairie fires have burnt them all off—that they have been frightened out of existence by the fires of the Indians. At other times they vary their theory by affirming that the absence of trees is due to the deficiency of rain; but neither does this stand examination, for the maps of the distribution of rain show that the fall on the prairies is equal to that in other regions. Mr. Whitney, in his paper on the Origin of the Prairies, read before the Scientific Congress, shows that the real cause of the absence of aboriginal vegetation lies in certain mechanical conditions of the soil, and in its extreme fineness.—Western Paper.

JUST received per Selr Munson and Steamer Monticello, from New York, 20 lbs. Porto Rico and Manzanilla Sugars 25 lbs. B. and C Coffee

25 Crushed and Patent Cut tea

25 Dozen Pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by

J. H. McVEIGH & SON.

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FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—A STUPENDOUS HUMAN SACRIFICE.—From Lagos we learn that the King of Dahomey was about to make an immense sacrifice of human life to the memory of the late king, his father. The West African Herald of the 13th ult., referring to this intention, says:—"His Majesty Badaghu, King of Dahomey, is about to make the 'Grand Custom' in honor of the late King Gezo. Determined to surpass all former monarchs in the magnitude of the ceremonies to be performed on this occasion, Badaghu has made the most extensive preparations for the celebration of the Grand Custom. A great pit has been dug which is to contain human blood enough to float a canoe. Two thousand persons will be sacrificed on this occasion. The expedition to Abekouta is postponed, but the King has sent his army to make some excursions at the expense of some weaker tribes, and has succeeded in capturing many unfortunate creatures. The young people among these prisoners will be sold into slavery, and the old persons will be killed at the Grand Custom. Would to God this might meet the eyes of some of those philanthropic Englishmen who have some feeling for Africa! But for some man of eloquence and influence to point out to the people of England the comparative uselessness of their expensive squadron out here, and the enormous benefits that must result to this country, and ultimately to England herself, morally and materially, if she would extend her establishments on this coast. Take away two-thirds of your squadron, and spend one-half its cost in creating more stations on shore and greatly strengthening your old stations."

THE LATEST NEWS.—The Nova Scotian has arrived bringing European dates of the 16th. It is said that the Pope of Rome has written a most melancholy letter to the Cardinal of France, expressing the belief that all is lost, and that he shall die by the bullet of the assassin; but he declares that he will not quit Rome under any condition or at any price. Dates from Constantinople of the 5th state that Fud Pasha had surrounded Mount Lebanon with troops, threatening to put to the sword all the Druse Sheiks if they did not surrender within two days. Twenty Sheiks had already been taken, and about one hundred important arrests had been made. A thousand or more of the plundered property of the Christians had been recovered. The Sultan of Turkey had made a speech, expressing the resolution to punish the Syrian offenders with the utmost severity, and reducing the vast list of sinecure positions among the high functionaries, besides effecting a general economy. He was also about to address another letter to Queen Victoria and the Emperor of France, expressing a desire to have the sole punishment of the offenders in Syria. The accounts of the massacres at Balbec are confirmed but no details given.

A well known divine and philanthropist was walking recently a crowded street in London at night, in order to distribute tracts to promising subjects. A young woman was walking up and down, and he accosted her. He pointed out to her the error of her ways, and exhorted her to reform, and she listened with fervent attention to go home and read it. The girl started at him for a moment or two in sheer bewilderment; at last it dawned on her what he meant and for what he took her, and looking up with simple amusement in his face, she exclaimed, "Lord bless you, sir, I ain't a social evil; I am waiting for the omnibus."

[Translated from the Paris Patrie.] We have reason to believe it to be quite true that an Austrian note has declared that, in the event of Garibaldi taking possession of the Kingdom of Naples, or organizing an expedition against the Austrian possessions, Austria would not wait for the attack, but would proceed to meet the Garibaldian troops on whatever point of the main land it might be necessary.

Hungary, according to a late report on its commerce, is fully able to supply the whole of Great Britain with wine, now the duty has been abolished. Not merely are Hungarian wines said to be "drier than French wines, more mellow than those of the Rhine, and more potent than those of Spain," but the country can yield quantities of a second character calculated to meet any demand.

The Great Powers of Europe undertake to send a force not exceeding twelve thousand men to the disturbed province. Half of these troops are to be found by France, the rest by other Powers, as may be agreed upon. They are to act in concert with the Commissioner of the Sultan; the Sultan must furnish them with provisions, and facilitate their march. The expedition is not to last more than six months.

Mr. Murray, the London publisher, announces a new work by Mr. Mayley. It is a continuation of his previous history, and is entitled the "United Netherlands, from the death of Olden Rameveldt, with a social view of the English and Dutch struggles against Spain, and a detailed History of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada."

It is to be hoped that the government of France is very good and very satisfactory to the people, for it costs a million of dollars a day to maintain it. That is about nine dollars a year for each person in the empire. The interest on the national debt is \$112,000,000 annually. Glory and navy come in for \$20,000,000. Glory costs something.

The New York Times announces, on what it considers the best authority, that France, England, Spain and Prussia have signed a convention for the pacification of Mexico, to which they invite the adhesion of the United States, but which they propose to carry into effect without that adhesion should the United States refuse it.

The London Times says:—"There can be no doubt of the injury done to the crops by the ungenial weather, and the intelligence of country gentlemen in London, after recovering from their astonishment at once discharged the witness and ignored the bill against Hall. This singular affair caused considerable amusement among the people of Lebanon, at the expense of the very respectable gentleman who was mistaken for a horse thief!"

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has rented a house in Brighton, England. It is his favorite place of residence in the British Isles.

SINGULAR SEVE IN A JURY ROOM.—The grand jury of Lebanon county, Pa., last week returned a true bill against B. R. Hall, charged with forgery and attempting to pass a forged check on the Lebanon bank. The indictment against him for horse stealing was ignored. A singular occurrence took place in the room while the jurors were deliberating on the latter bill. A gentleman appeared before them in regard to the theft, stating that he would be able to recognize the thief if he could see him. Some member of the grand jury then asked the witness to look around and state whether the suspected thief was present. He carefully examined every vantage-point in the room, and swore positively that the horse thief was sitting behind the table, pointing to a respectable member of the jury. The jurors, knowing the high character for integrity sustained by the gentleman pointed out, who is a respectable and well-estimated citizen of Lebanon, after recovering from their astonishment, at once discharged the witness and ignored the bill against Hall. This singular affair caused considerable amusement among the people of Lebanon, at the expense of the very respectable gentleman who was mistaken for a horse thief!

Piracy on Board the Staghound.

From documents received at the State Department at Washington, from the American Consul at Bavaria, we take the following facts, the particulars of the piracy on board the Boston clipper ship Staghound, near Angier.

The following is a copy of the captain's deposition:—"A sail of twenty days brought us to Angier, where we got in fresh fruit, provisions, &c. On the evening of 31st March we were all ready to sail. All hands appeared contented and cheerful. As there was no wind I ordered the men to get a good night's rest, intending to start in the morning. At about half-past seven P. M., very tired and exhausted from the effects of illness, with which I had been suffering for some time, I laid down. I had not been in bed more than thirty minutes when the first officer came running into my stateroom bleeding, and asked for a pistol, saying 'the men were armed and coming in.' I gave him the pistol, and attempted to get up but could not without assistance. As I stepped on the deck the second officer (my son) approached me; he had received a mortal wound; as he approached, he fell. I called the steward, and with his assistance laid him in as comfortable a position as possible. I then looked around, not knowing whether the mutineers had possession of the ship or not. I soon found our situation was one of great danger.

My first officer was very seriously wounded, my second mortally, the third was suffering from the effects of a fall he had received a few days previous, which broke his collar bone. I had before me thirty-two sailors, armed with belaying pins, knives, and anything they could get, cursing and raving like so many madmen. I walked to within ten paces of them and ordered them to be silent. They were more boisterous and abusive. The leader (and the man that I afterwards learned stabbed the officers), stepped out and the others, at the same time, began to close around me. I levelled my pistol and told them the man that took another step would be shot. I then ordered them forward. Not a man moved; all was quiet. I then ordered a crew to man the boat and pull off to a British frigate that had dropped anchor about a mile and a half off, to procure medical aid. Not a man would go. I then told them second officer was wounded, and I feared mortally, and called for volunteers to go. Not one could I get. I again ordered all hands to go forward. After a few minutes the leader said:—"Boys, let us all go forward of the mainmast." He started, and they all followed. I had six quarters, the carpenter and steward that I afterwards learned were the mutineers, stepped out and took the boat. On their return they brought two physicians, and were accompanied by an armed crew sent by the commander of H. B. M. ship (Lord Hay), to take charge of the ship. They put the men in irons. The doctors ordered the second officer to be placed in the hospital at Batavia and offered to take him there. Lord H. also sent for me. He declared the leaders mutineers and murderers, and said they should be so dealt with. He offered to tow my ship to Batavia. I may say there was nothing that kindness could suggest that he did not offer. As there was no American-of-war in these waters, I was entirely dependent on strangers. I was compelled to decline all his offers, except to take my son to Batavia. I had already telegraphed the American Consul, requesting him to come to Angier, and was in hopes I could get off without the detention that would be necessary if I had to get a new crew.

After six days I received an answer, saying I must come with the ship to Batavia, with a Dutch frigate sent to tow me down. My men were still in irons and refused to work. On the morning of the 9th our second officer breathed his last, and I was compelled to follow the remains of my only son to the grave.

Mr. Howard, first officer of the Staghound, testified that on the evening of the 31st of March, about 8 o'clock he was called out to relieve the watch as he came on deck he noticed one of the men talking to Mr. Hussey, as he (the witness) approached saw the man strike him. He ran up and called out "Do you strike an officer?" As the deponent approached Mr. H. turned off deponent did not then know he had been stabbed; at that moment deponent received a thrust with the same knife; immediately started for a pistol. The other portion of the deponent's testimony confirms the captain's statement.

The sailor's all agree in their testimony that they were not ill-treated; that the provisions were good. Six of the crew have consented to return to their duty, and have made a clear confession. They say the whole plan was concocted only an hour before it was put into execution; that they were threatened with death if they refused to join with the others.

This is said to have been the third mutiny that has occurred in these waters within the last eighteen months.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIXTY-FIFTH SESSION, (1860-61).

WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

GEORGE E. WOOD, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Practical Medicine.

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

HUGH L. HUNTER, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.

JACOB CROOK, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

ROBERT E. ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

JACOB LEWIS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

HENRY M. SUTTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

WILLIAM PIERCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

WILLIAM HUNT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Lectures of the Session will begin on the second Monday of October, and close on the first of March. There will be one Introductory to the Course.

Clinical Instruction is given throughout the Session, in the Medical Hall, by the Professors, and at the Pennsylvania and other Hospitals.

The Dissecting Rooms, under the superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator, are open from the middle of September.

The Room for Operative Surgery and the Application of Bandages, &c., is open early in September, and throughout the Session, under the supervision of the Professor of Surgery.

Surgical Demonstrator.—C. S. BISHOP, M. B.

Fees for the Lectures (each Professor \$15)...\$102

Matriculation Fee (paid once only)...\$10

Graduation Fee...\$20

R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,

Dean of the Medical Faculty, University building.

SAMUEL MEDIE, Junior, University building.

P. S.—Board may be had from \$2.50 to \$6 per week, according to circumstances.

For full particulars, address the Principal, at Culpeper County House, Va.

Culpeper county, Va. 12-1-1861

STANMORE SCHOOL.

Teaching of this Institution will be resumed on the first of September.

Circulars containing particulars as to Terms, &c., can be obtained by applying to ROBERT H. MILLER, Alexandria, Virginia, or to FRANK S. MILLER, Superintendent and Principal.

Sandy Spring, Md. 20-1-1861.

Sandy Spring, Md. 20-1-1861.

Watermelons.

Gentle reader, there is one subject upon which we have long wondered that somebody didn't indite a "juicy" article. It is a fruit full and succulent object, full of meat, and overflowing with suggestion. It contains more seeds of thought than half the dismal themes wherewith editors do so abuse their own pens, and the patience of their readers. It is a subject upon which no round propensities must be attractive to all save log-rollers and pedants, and it appeals with an appetizing flavor to all persons of discernment and taste. From cent to centumfere, there is no dryness about it, and it is full of marrow to the very core. Need we say that we mean watermelons?